Amnsements, etc., Chie Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." BOWERY THEATER .- "Will o' the Wisp." Charles

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,-" Roughing It." Mrs. John NEW FIFTH AVENUE TREATER.—"Alixe." Miss

NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Leo and Lotos," OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty." George Union Square THEATER,-" One Hundred Years WALLACE'S THEATER. - "David Garrick." E. A.

St. James THEATER. -San Francisco Minstrels. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,-Varieties.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1873.

M. Mermiliod has been expelled from Switzerland. The Spanish Republic has been recognized by

The Senate, yesterday, passed the Naval Appropriation bill. - The House passed a substitute for the Agricultural College bill. Senator Caldwell's election is held to be illegal.

The New-Jersey Assembly [passed the anti-Monopoly Railroad bill, but the Senate refused, ==== Judge Sherman defended himself against the charges made in connection with the New-York Stock Exchange.

Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be making efforts to control the Boston, Hartford, and Eric, in opposition to the Eric. — Judge Daly lectured on the "Geographical Work of the Year."—Testimony was taken in the Scannell case. —The General Term deems the Jury law constitutional. - The fees of one of Barnard's receivers are the subject of litigation. = Gold, 114j. 1144. Thermometer, 390, 450, 350.

Undismayed by the President's veto of the Best and Kentucky Salt Works bills, the House has passed another measure which belongs to the same class. The bill to indemnify the College of William and Mary is sure to meet the Executive disapproval, if it gets through the Senate; but the House pushed it through, yesterday, with a determination worthy a more promising cause.

Everything pertaining to the means and appliances by which it is proposed to secure for us a system of rapid transit is of great interest to the people of New-York, The meeting called at Cooper Union, to-night, is influentially engineered and will be numerously attended. Just now, with the streets made unusually uncomfortable and impassable by the rapid thaw, our citizens are desperate and augry; they will eagerly wait for any suggestion for relief. Let us have all possible light on this most important subject.

Judge Sherman's position does not improve upon examination. He contrived to make the | but none so grave as the South will make by he was making superhuman efforts to secure the repeal of the tax on borrowed capital; that he had great influence with his brother, Senator Sherman, as well as with Representative Garfield. He was anxious to have his services recognized and handsomely paid. All this was almost exactly what was said in his correspondence with the Stock Exchange people. Now he says that he never approached Senator Sherman on that or any other similar matter, and that all the lobbying done for the Stock Exchange was by other parties. Whom has Judge Sherman deceived? He has told a falsehood to the House Committee or to the officers of the Stock Exchange. He may choose for bimself the born of this dilemma on which he proposes to rest. It is a pretty bad piece of business; and the worst of it is that it is a proof of the general demoralization. That corruption was rife in Congress was freely admitted; but it is excessively discouraging to find that it has also reached the judiciary.

The preamble and resolutions relating to Erie Railway affairs introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Babcock yesterday, will, to say the least, cause a ripple on the surface of stock operations. In brief, it is proposed to cause an injunction to be procured against the payment of the dividend lately declared by the Eric Railway Company, the ground of action being an over-issue of stock which has not been fully paid for by the takers. The work is intrusted to Attorney-General Barlow, who has already been concerned in Erie litigation, in a manner which has not won general confidence in his doings. This fact, and the somewhat rigorous tone of the resolution and its preamble, will lead the publie to look upon the proposition with considerable caution. The purpose may be perfectly honest; but a "striker" could devise no better plan for persuading a railroad company anxious for freedom from legislative annoyances to "come down," than to begin such proceedings, and intrust them to the law offieer whose pecuniary transactions with the Company have already been so discreditable.

EKansas politicians are taking a benefit in Washington. Poor Mr. Pomerov's trial commenced yesterday, and the Senate Committee reported in the Caldwell case. There is nothing in the Pomeroy examination, as yet, to change public opinion in the least; unless, indeed, the resolute appearance of the first witness confirms the general impression of Mr. Pomeroy's guilt. As for Mr. Caldwell, the Senate Committee have shown all the tenderness due an erring brother. They say they find him guilty, but ask the Senate to be easy with him. In their opinion, used by men who made him think that he could buy votes with entire recklessness and safety. That is about the substance of the troublesome position does not fortify that vania has nothing like the grip upon the con-

taken by the Committee; he was not new to the business; yet, he was found out as well as Mr. Caldwell. Mr. Pomeroy's course was to wait until he had his man secure (as he thought) and pay him afterwards. Caldwell bought his by the dozen. Let us see how much mercy the Senate will have for them.

It is now promised that there shall be no further postponement of the grand coup of the Crédit Mobilier Committee. It is expected that their report will be made in the House to-day. Our Washington dispatches sufficiently indicate what that report will be; it will present two members for expulsion, and leave the House to fight out the rest of the affair as best it may. It has evidently been a matter of profound solicitude among the members of the Committee how to state "without preju-'dice" the facts relating to the Congressmen who are to be saved, if possible, and yet appear to be exactly fair. There are several members eager for the fray; and Gen. Butler, especially, is reported to be sharpening his blade, promising to make things very lively for his numerous foes.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY. In case the incoming Congress does not hold an extra session next month, we learn that it is the intention of the President to make an extended journey through the Southern States, accompanied by several members of his Cabinet. This forms an additional reason for desiring that the extra session may not be held. We think that nothing but good can result from such a journey. It is not possible but that the President should gain in his progress through the South a most valuable store of facts and impressions which will be in the future of great benefit to the Government and to the people. He will of course carry with him the conscienious desire to investigate as far as practicable the causes of the trouble which still disturb the South, and the intention to apply the remedies which may seem to him lawful and expedient. He will have good opportunities of observation. He has always been credited with a capacity for judging the value of men. He can do a great deal in this visit towards thoroughly informing himself of the needs of the South and towards persuading its citizens of the power and the will of the nation to aid them out of their difficulties in every proper

We earnestly hope that the people of the South will meet this cordial and friendly advance in the spirit in which it is meant. Nothing can be gained by any exhibition of coldness or hostility to the Administration. Of course, if there were any question of principle, or even proper sentiment, involved, we should be the last to counsel any deviation from the line of strict protest and abstention. But there is nothing of the kind. Gen. Grant is President not of a party, but of the whole country, for at least four years to come. His best interests are identical with those of the whole body of citizens. His fame and repute now and always depend upon the measure of success which he is to attain in the complete pacification of the country and the restoration of the former unity of interest and feeling among the States. He has done many things, in reference to the internal political affairs of Southern States, which we have disapproved and frankly criticised. But the only way to prevent a recurrence of these causes of complaint is to bring about a more intelligent mutual understanding between the parties. Much ought to be accomplished in this direction during this journey. But nothing will be accomplished if the better class of Southerners avoid the President with cold hostility and leave his reception to the care of the venal and interested. His position deserves their respect. The common good requires something more-a sincere and cordial courtesy, and a frank and honest interchange of views in regard to public matters. We think that Gen. Grant has made some grave mistakes in his treatment of the South. regarding him as an enemy. He was a brave and loval adversary. After the war he made a tour of observation in the South, the results of which he embodied in a report so cordially friendly as to subject him to severe animadversion from Republican sources. We believe that the instances since then where his public acts have given the Southern people reason to complain have been the result not of any unfriendly feeling, but of a misapprehension of law or fact. A better acquaintance will result in a more reasonable and liberal attitude of the Government and the governed. We confidently trust that this great opportunity will be properly improved by the President and by the people of the South.

NEW-JERSEY'S STRUGGLE. Jerseymen will do well to look to their Legislature. The struggle now in progress is one of lively and national interest, and, last night, it assumed an aspect, in the one chamber, of prompt deference to the public will, and, in the other, of sullen defiance. As all roads lead to Rome, so all railroad traffic from any point west of the Hudson and south of the Mohawk rivers must cross the soil of New-Jersey to reach this city. The [water-front of Jersey City is the terminus of nine-tenths of the railroad net-work of the continent, west of New-England. In this our neighbor State has a vast advantage which is rightfully her own, but she must accept with it the responsibilities and duties of wealth and power.1

Under the old monopoly, the whole railroad system of New-Jersey, lying south of a straight line drawn from the Hudson to the Delaware at Trenton, fell into the hands of the Camden and Amboy, or was constructed by that corporation. It can be said for the monopoly that it built and equipped many roads in South Jersey which were purely local in their benegts, and that its contract was as binding on the State as on the corporators. The latter never allowed a lanse to occur in the fulfillment of their bargain, and never afforded a pretext to the State which would allow it to terminate the venerable bargain

until it expired by limitation, two years ago. Then came in the greatest of all monopolies, one relying not on the pledged faith of a State, but on its power of purchase. The Pennsylvania Central bought all the franchises of the united companies, and seems to claim that it holds also the expired privilege of a monopoly of the through travel. Any project to cross New-Jersey by I another line is as stubbornly contested by the Penusylvania as if it had inherited the monopoly itself. But both the people and the Legislature look with colder he was new to the business and was badly eyes upon a foreign corporation than upon Camden and Amboy, which was all the more a pet child because it and the State were so denounced on the opposite shores of the Hadrecommendation to mercy which is made in son and the Delaware. The votes in the Mr. Caldwell's case. But Mr. Pomeroy's Legislature last week show that the Pennsyl-

science of the State which Camden and Amboy possessed and paid for.

We are perhaps diffuse in approaching the urgent necessity for a general railroad law in New-Jersey, but it may be; well to delay a little and sketch the existing system. Draw a straight line from Jersey City to the Delaware at Trenton, and the Pennsylvania Central controls all south of it. To the north is another combination which would be as powerful were it not divided by internal strife. The New-Jersey Central, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western are one company, controlling all the central and direct western travel, and the traffic of the upper coal regions. They are a practical monopoly, and, once working smoothly, will own Central Jersey as the Pennsylvania owns the southern half of the State. The Midland, Erie, Northern and West Line Roads are not monopolies nor competitors to any great extent. But to the South and directly to the West, two gigantic corporations occupy every avenue from the other shore of the Hudson.

To break the monopoly, or to share its spoils, has been the purpose of every year for many past. Slowly and step by step small charters, apparently only for local convenience, were secured and some of the roads constructed, until only one gap, the Stanhope, remained to complete an admirable competing line across the State. That charter was smuggled a year ago, and the work was at once pushed so vigorously that there could be no doubt of the good faith of the new concern. Then came the inevitable injunction, and Vice-Chancellor Dodd decided that the charter was procured by indirection. The substance of his opinion was that it should have expressed its full purport, but he did not imply that anything remained of the monopoly right. Taken in the concrete, he only said that charters must express their object, and that the power of relief lies in the Legislature. His decision turns the minds of men toward the general railroad law which New-Jersey needs and the welfare of the entire nation demands.

In compliance with that decision the Air Line people have called for a full charter, and the Pennsylvania is desperately battling against it. The Air Line has the Assembly, and the Pennsylvania can safely "look to the 'Senate," in which a bill precisely like that of the Assembly, except that it has different corporators, has been introduced and illegally passed, at the instance and under the control of the Pennsylvania. A question of dignity is thus raised between the two houses which may result in a dead lock. After the House had, last night, passed the Air Line bill, amid great enthusiasm and by a heavy majority, the Senators, waiting till the galleries were cleared, took up the monopoly bill, and passed it, by the following vote, which we ask every New-Jersey voter to study and remember: For the Monopoly bill.

Jarrard, Newkirk, Lydecker, Sewell, McPherson, Sheppard. Moore, Beesley, Edsail. Hopkias, Irick, Against the Monopoly bill. Banghart,

Havens.
Hendrickson, Williams,
Howitt.

Stone,
Williams,
Wood. Cutler. -And now, gentlemen Jerseymen, New-York has interest enough in her main thoroughfare to the inland to claim an advisory power in your acts; and to urge that, after last night's exhibition, you look specially to your Legislature. The Air Line bill, as now placed. is a fair, open, and reasonable charter. It can only be beaten by such means as are not visible upon the surface. But it is not the full measure of necessity. It may, perhaps, only result in another consolidation. The true policy is to enact a general law enabling any company to construct a railroad, competing or otherwise, from point to point, with no other condition than the filing of a map with the Secretary of State, and the deposit of some substantial security that the map is in good faith, that the right of way will be fairly secured, the rights of the people protected,

and the road built. State from river to river and open every hamlet to traffic, wealth, and population. The Legislature will assume a grave responsibility should it neglect this splendid chance, in order to meet the demands of an alien cor-

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic State Convention which meets at Hartford, to-morrow, for the nomination of State officers for the April election, will conclude the preliminaries, and both parties will be fairly set in the field. Two or three causes combine to give the Democrats unusual hope of carrying the State, and this hope has made the discussion of candidates quite interesting. There is a general impression that the Crédit Mobilier investigations will affect unfavorably the Republican vote. The new candidate for Governor, Mr. Henry P. Haven of New-London, is not so well known or so popular as Gov. Jewell, the present incumbent, nor will be make so liberal expenditures of money in the canvass, and there is a very deepseated disaffection among the Republicans in New-Haven County at the manner in which the nomination was brought about. In view of these circumstances the Democrats propose to make strong nominations, act prudently, and make a bold push for the State. A number of candidates for Governor have been brought forward in the newspapers, but declinations have thinned out the list until the present outlook is that Mr. Charles R. Ingersoll of New-Haven will be nominated with little or no opposition.

The Republican ticket is composed of men

of unexceptionable character, who, if elected, will no doubt discharge the duties of their positions faithfully and honestly. It will be for the Democrats, if they hope to succeed, to nominate a ticket that shall be equally unexceptionable in point of character and ability. The Republican platform is a jumble of weak resolutions, with no force and very little meaning. It will be for the Democrats, if they are wise, to take advantage of this weakness in their opponents, and go to the people with a platform that has meaning and sense; that will suggest practical things instead of airing loose rhetoric. Into the mere matter of electing State officers and Legislature, questions of national politics hardly enter. The honest voter who desires the welfare of the State and its good government may well lay aside partisan politics in such a case and vote for the men who will in his opinion best administer the affairs of the Commonwealth. How far this will be done on either side is an open question. Undoubtedly many Republicans will refuse to vote at all, or will vote for the Democratic candidates in disgust at the recent revelations concerning the party in power. On the other hand, there are perhaps as many Democrats who, from having lost all interest in politics, will absent themselves from the polls.

appears, will be of a local character, the Republicans having divided upon the question whether the New-Haven or the Hartford politicians shall rule the party and name the candidates; and the Democrats being about to take advantage of the feud by nominating a candidate for Governor who will draw votes from the dissatisfied faction. Four members of Congress are to be elected, but the interest of the canvass will be centered in the gubernatorial contest, and it is not likely there will be any change in the delegation, except in the Hd District, where Mr. Kellogg will possibly be defeated if the Democrats agree upon a candidate. There are Liberal Republicans enough in

the State to hold a balance of power. They have taken no concerted action, though in many of the towns the Democrats have divided their delegations with them, and there will doubtless be a considerable sprinkling of them in the State Convention. Nothing has occurred since November to strengthen their belief in the Administration party, or to induce them to return to their old allegiance, and there is a much stronger likelihood of their voting against than for the regular Republican ticket. Very little interest in the result is manifested outside of the State, and except for the local and personal quarrels, there would be very little stir about it except among the professional politicians in the State. It will be a very safe thing to do to wait till the tickets are all nominated, and then make discriminating selections from both or all. One of the things to be desired is a cessation of the intensity and bitterness of our partisan contests. A good way to bring it about is to "scratch" tickets judiciously.

PARTISAN CHARTER PROVISIONS.

The new Charter for this city has been reported by the Assembly Committee on Cities in much the same form as heretofore agreed upon by the Custom-house Republicans and the Sub-Committee of the Seventy. It will be remembered that this Sub-Committee was self-appointed, and only Custom-house Republicans composed it; hence it was not difficult to make it appear at the first that the Reformers and the Custom-house were agreed upon the measure. But it was soon discovered that the Seventy were misrepresented; that they did not indorse the partisan schemes which were only half concealed in the roundabout phrases by which the new Charter was made to read differently from the Ring Charter on which it was modeled, while providing, substantially, for the same sort of rule. The subsequent opposition of the Committee of Seventy and the repudiation of its Sub-Committee have had no effect. The Charter goes to the Legislature unchanged, except in certain clauses necessary to the transfer of all municipal power to the Custom-house. It is Mr. Tweed's Charter still, save that the real Boss," with greater sagacity than ever Tweed possessed, sits behind the throne and moves his pliant puppets in the foreground. The old Charter has served well enough since Tweed's deposal, in honest hands; we see no good reason why the new Charter may not provide a practical and economical machinery of government, if honestly administered; but in the hands of a Ring suspected of being as unscrupulous as the old one, it may become an instrument of greater oppression, the excuse for greater outrages, and the means for committing more monstrous robberies. We have before warned the people of this city of the formation and growth of this Ring; the passage of this Charter establishes it absolutely; there is little protection left us against it, for the men put in power by the real reformers will be dismissed or rendered helpless; and there is no security remaining but eternal vigilance and the closest scrutiny of the character and accounts of every office-holder to be appointed under it.

-The legislating out of existence of the Board of Assistant Aldermen is a fair measure for This is the present opportunity of New-Jersey, and if improved it will gridiron the State from river to river and open every might be commendable; for the class of men elected to this office are generally ignorant and almost invariably corrupt. Ward politicians of the least experience and the meanest reputations, they represent constituencies of the worst class; for it generally happens that in these minor elections of small districts the most popular bar-room characters carry the day and secure elections. The Board of Assistant Aldermen of this city has not been for many years the slightest protection to the city's interest; it has been always a severe tax on the public funds and a standing scandal on the city's fair fame. We confess we are not sorry to see it abolished on

any terms. -We have never had such a provision as the election of the Aldermen in sets of five as now proposed, thus giving us annually a fresh representation of one-third of the whole body; and it cannot be foreseen how it will work. But in view of the frequent changes in municipal politics and purposes it is a measure which ought to result beneficially. Every change in political opinion, as well as every alteration in municipal plans, will thus find expression each year, and thus the whole Board will be annually instructed as to public opinion by the election of one-third of its members. Apparently this is a concession of the Custom-house to the Reformers, but it looks a fairer promise than we fear it will really prove. Since the first election under this system is not to take place for nearly two years, there is time left to consolidate the new Ring in power before the people can have another hearing: and as the present Board is largely in the Custom-house interest, the relief which comes two years hence will avail little. The restrictions of the powers of Aldermen to act as magistrates, impose taxes, pledge the public credit, hold secret sessions, etc., are well enough, and we are glad to have them; but they are alluring, not substantial, bait thrown to the Reformers in the hope of satisfying them.

-One of the worst features of the Charter is the failure to give us Spring elections. The municipal elections are to take place in November, when the State officers are voted for. and thus municipal interests are to be seriously affected by State politics. It is bad enough that the municipality is governed in the Legislature by the rural districts, whose representatives neither comprehend nor care a jot for the peculiar interests of the metropolis. But when in addition the officers of the city are selected with a view to the exigencies of a political party of the whole State, inefficiency and intrigue, if not indeed corruption, are inseparable results.

Of course, as we have pointed out before, the great fault of the Charter is its robbery of the Mayor's legitimate power. This is a shameless breach of faith with the Reformers. Last Fall the Custom-house leaders postponed The main issue in Connecticut, as it now and delayed their nomination of a Mayor, and its side of the case.

indeed all their municipal ticket, until Apollo Hall, Tammany Hall, the Liberal Republicans, and the various Reform Associations had selected their candidates. As already the nominee of the Committee of Seventy, the Municipal Reformers, the German Reform organizations, and the Council of Political Reform, they finally accepted Mr. Havemeyer and ran him avowedly as a nonpartisan candidate. Now, finding that the man whom they accepted for his availability was honest in his professions, they devise this Charter to get rid of him. He is given the power to nominate non-partisan heads of departments, subject to the confirmation of a Board of Aldermen as partisan as the Custom-house coterie itself.

The practical result of any nomination which the Mayor can make-say, by way of illustration, for Controller-will be a rejection. He will then promptly nominate another non-partisan citizen, only to be rejected by the Board, for the Aldermanic Ring will confirm no man it cannot control; one such in the Mayor's chair has been enough to disgust the Ring. When the Mayor's list of nominees, or the twenty days allowed by the Charter in which to nominate and confirm, have expired, the Mayor will be reduced to the level of an Alderman, having a single vote and no power to nominate. He will then be required to meet with the Board, and, powerless to prevent, will be compelled to witness the selection of some one drawn from that class of bitter partisans whom he was elected to oppose and keep out of place. The heads of departments thus elected over the Mayor's vote by a bare majority, can be removed only by a two-thirds vote upon written charges preferred by the Mayor. As these heads of departments, thus independent of the Mayor, are uncontrolled in the appointment and removal of their thousands of subordinates, it will be seen how powerless the Mayer will be to oppose the schemes of the politicians or to protect the interests of the people.

LAST DAYS OF THE FORTY-SECOND CON-GRESS.

Counting Saturdays, Congress has twelve working days left. There are, we believe, just that number of appropriation bills yet pending. This statement fully sets forth the present condition of legislation before both Houses of Congress; some of it is as imperative as any appropriation bill can be; and other measures run down the scale with varying degrees of importance. A short session is always hurried; this one has been fevered with the Crédit Mobilier inquiry; and in the excitement which has constantly prevailed in the House, there seems to have been almost a paralysis of other activity. The Committee on Appropriations have done their work well. Several of their bills were ready before the session opened in December; but both House and Senate dallied with these specially imperative measures, and here we are, in the last fortnight of this Congress, with only one or two of the less important appropriations provided for; all of the great bills to furnish ways and means for carrying on the Government are yet in suspense. Congress will need night sessions and longer days to get through with this indispensable work. Of the more prominent measures which have

occupied the time of Congress, only one or two have become laws. The abolition of the Franking privilege is about the only act of Congress which will stand out prominently in the history of its doings, so far as anything has been done. There have been no changes in the Tariff; and the proposed amendments to the Internal Revenue law, asked by the tobacco men, were partly granted by the House, but have advanced no farther. There has been some reduction in the force of Internal Revenue employés; but nothing has been done to strengthen the reformation of the Civil Service. Loyal Southern claimants have been as numerous as ever in Washington; but their claims have not been pertinaciously pressed; the President's disapproval of two of these demands has dampened the ardor of this class of petitioners. Legislation affecting Amnesty and Ku-Klux has been postponed for the present; and enforcement bills have received a wholesome check from the Louisiana troubles. Nothing has been accomplished toward a reorganization of the Customs Service; and only a few desirable changes have been made in the Indian Service. The distribution of the Geneva award is yet unfinished, the House and Senate having each passed a different bill providing for that work. Another provision of the Treaty of Washington-the fisheries clauseyet remains without the necessary legislation to carry it into effect. We have escaped a threatened avalanche of steamship subsidies and railroad jobs. Many of these are waiting for the rush and confusion of the last hours of Congress which may give them a chance to slip through unobserved. The Postal Telegraph scheme, the French Spoliations bill, and several measures which have excited much needless and wasteful debate, are hung up for this

This session will be memorable for three investigations which have attracted great attention throughout the country; these are the Crédit Mobilier, the Louisiana contested elections, and the Caldwell case. Of these the first has excited Congress and the nation; the second has not yet terminated, and the third has resulted in a verdict of "Guilty, but "recommended to mercy." A fourth investigation-that of Senator Pomeroy-has but just begun. Party lines have been more strictly drawn in the Senate than in the House. In the former body the reorganization of the Standing Committees for the purpose of shelving the Liberals who had prominent places was an early and significant indication of the temper of the majority. At the first of the session there was a goodly exhibition of industrious intention; but it soon became discouraged. On the 18th of November THE TRIBUNE made a survey of the field, summed up the work before Congress, and showed exactly what might be expected of it. The result has been a singularly complete justification of our predictions. If the estimate of the achievements of the session was any too sanguine, the shortcoming may be justly charged to the account of the Crédit Mobilier excitement, which has often been too great to permit any healthy work in Congress. With a dozen appropriations and the Geneva Award bill yet before Congress (to say nothing of the report of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee), we do not see how Congress can dissolve on the 4th March next without a great rush, much hasty legislation, and more crude work to be added to its not altogether brilliant record.

Our gallant Seventh is just now getting into one of its hottest fights. Property-holders, particularly around Reservoir-square, together with the large class who believe that the city has too few parks class who believe that the city has too tew parks already, and should not sacrifice a square yard of its breathing space for any purpose, strenuously resist the claim of the Seventh for an armory in Reservoir-square. This morning the Seventh deploys into line in our columns with a pretty substantial showing of

STOCK EXCHANGE INQUIRIES HIS STATEMENT & CONFESSION OF HAVING ATmitted his defense in writing to the Ways and Mean.
Committee to-day; it might be called a confession with very much, if at all. He admits the authenticity of the services in procuring the repeal of the tax on borrowed capital, but says that he did not render the services himsons to do the work. In other words, he sub-let the contract. His reason for demanding the payment of the

> to get the tax repealed, is his brother-in-law; the other, Mr. Parsons, was Marsial of the U. S. Sopreme Court at the time he rendered the "services," and is a member elect of the next Congress from the XXth (Cleveland) Ohio District. Judge Sherman will be examined by the Committee to-morrow, Mr. Lockwood produced a number of letters from him, to-day, of similar purport to the one exhibited saturday. They all persistently urge the payment of the \$10,000 fee. Mr. Lockwood was asked by the Committee if the impression existed among New-York meneyed men that Congressmen can be bought. He replied in the affirmative, and sand that he had been informed that \$1,000,000 was spent to secure the passage of the Pacific Mail subsidy last session. YESTERDAY'S INVESTIGATION.

EXAMINATION OF LEGRAND LOCKWOOD AND CAPT. NARES-JUDGE SHERMAN SUBMITS A WRITTEN STATEMENT-HIS REASON FOR MAKING THE CLAIM FOR \$10,000-THE PART TAKEN BY HIM IN SECURING THE LEGISLA-TION. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCE.]

JUDGE' SHERMAN'S DEFENSE.

TEMPTED TO EXTORT MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES - THE CONFLICT BETWEEN BIS

IBY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 .- Judge Sherman sub-

out doing him injustice. It does not improve his case

etters demanding \$10,000 from the Stock Exchange for

seif, but engaged Judge Bartley and the Hon. R. C. Par-

money to himself was the death of Mr. Lockwood, who

alone, he says, knew of his employment of Parsons and

Bartley. He considered himself morally bound to those gentlemen to get the fee our

tracted for and pay it to them, and this is

the way he accounts for his persistence in demanding

it. He asserts that he was not in Washington at all during the pendency of the tax question before Coa

gress, and that he " never spoke a word or wrote a letter

or an argument, or caused one to be written, to Squate

Sherman or Gen. Garffeld, en that matter, or any other

that might come before them in their legislative ca-

pacity." This is a surprising assertion, in view of the

statement made in the letter to Legrand Lockwood, jr.,

which was put in evidence on Saturday. In that letter

Judge Sherman used the following language; "I went

to work, and had an interview with Mr. Boutwell and

with John Sherman, Chairman of the Senate Pinance

committee, with Mr. Garfield, and other prom-

nent members of Congress, and the result was

that it became the policy of the Adminis-

tration to repeal not only the tax in question, but the

stamp and other taxes. I think this result was brought

about by discussions raised and influences used by me."

He now admits that this statement was false; he had no

attempted to extort money from the Stock Exchange on

false pretenses for services which he nover rendered.

but which he deputed to others. He was not a lobbyist,

appears from his statement to the Committee, but

he procured lobby work for others. Judge Bartley,

one of the persons who Sherman says worked

to get the tax repealed, is his brother-in-law;

'interviews" and used no "influences;" he, therefore,

PLEA AND HIS LETTERS.

Washington, Feb. 17.-Legrand Lockwood was before the House Committee of Ways and Means to-day. He produced several letters from Judge Shorman, and stated that he had no personal knowledge in regard to the claim of that gentleman on the New-York Board of Brokers, except what he derived from a conversation with his (Lockwood's) father, and that the tenor of this conversation was embraced in the letters already made public. He was asked whether he had an impress whether there was an impression on the part of the New-York Stock Board that valuable legislation could be secured in Congress by the use of money; to which question he made an affirmative reply. Having been asked what facts he had on which to base his opinion he replied nothing except general rumor, and having, also, been interrogated more particularly on this point, he said it was generally understood that about \$1,000,000 were spent last session to procure the Pacific Mail subsidy. He knew of no facts on which to base his opinion except general report.

Capt. Nares, a messenger of the House, to whom Colgate referred as having repeated his conversation with Bassett a year ago, was called, and stated that Colgate, on leaving the Committee room, asked who Bassett was and replied he was Clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, and an honest, straightforward man; Colgate said he should judge from conversation with Bassett that the could be used for money, by which he (Nares) replied that he could find plenty of men in Washington who could be used for money, but no attention should be paid to any of them, and that, if he had any honest maters before Congress, he could obtain legislation without money.

Judge Sherman's Statement. chether there was an impression on the part of the New

ters before Congress, he could obtain legislation without money.

JUDGE SHERMAN'S STATEMENT.

The following is a written statement submitted by Judge Sherman to the Committee explaining his agency in the matter:

In the Summer of 1861, while sitting in the office of Lockwood & Co., in New-York City, Mr. Lockwood, an old friend and acquaintance, remarked that there was a controversy between the brokers and the revenue officers in regard to the frue construction of a section of the laternal Revenue laws as to the taxes imposed on the capital employed by them. He asked me to look at the law, go to Washington, and Join with others in an argument about to be made before the Commissioner. I answered him promptly that I could not with propriety take such a step, but informed him that I could give him the name of an excellent lawyer, a resident of Washington, who frequently appeared before the departments and argued with force and great intelligence legal questions. I named Judge Bartley, Mr. Lockwood not being acquainted with him, I, at his request, worte Judge Barley, stating the question; asked him to investigate and to before the Countissioner, and if necessary prepare and the preseary prepare and the preseary prepare and the prepare and the presearch prepare and the presearch prepare and the with force and great intelligence legal questions. I named Judge Bartley, Mr. Lockwood not being acquainted with him, I, at his request, wrote Judge Bartley, stating the question; asked him to investigate and go before the Commissioner, and if necessary prepare an argument. In Washington he answered me by saying that he had examined the question; that the brokers were right in their construction of the law; that he had seen the Commissioner, and that it was decided in their favor; but that the Secretary of the Treasury had disapproved the decision and set it aside. He advised the brokers to make a case, and take it to the Supreme Court, or seek redress by legislation. This letter I forwarded to Mr. Lockwood. I heard nothing further until in the month of November or December of the same year, when I received a letter from Mr. Lockwood saying that the New-York parties were about applying to Congress for legislation, and that he was authorized by the Board of Brokers to offer a fee of \$10.09 for my services. I replied that I could not personally attend to it for want of time, and the reason that I had formerly given him; but that if he had no objections I could furnish him the services of other persons equal if not better men than myself in that busness. The persons I meani were Judge Bartley, and my neighbor in Cleveland, Col. R. C. Parsons, who was then Marshal of the Supreme Court. I accordingly wrote to him, or both of them, stating what the New-York parties wanted, and that I was informed that the matter was then, er would be soon, before the Committee on Finance in the Senate or the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and on application to Senator Sherman or Gen. Garfield, who I then supposed, was Chairman of the Ways and Means in the House, and on application to Senator Sherman or Gen. Garfield, who I then supposed, was Chairman of the ways and means in the House, and on application to Senator Sherman or the the way and Means in the House, and on application to Senator Sherman or the the way and Means

WHY HE MADE THE CLAIM IN HIS OWN NAME. When the revised Revenue law was passed and pub. lished. I examined and found that by its provisions the New-York brokers had succeeded, and that my friends were entitled to their fee. In the meantime Mr. Lockwood had died. I then wrote to Mr. Legrand Lockwood, his son and successor in business, inclosing his father's letter making the offer, and stating in brief the services rendered; and being aware that he, the younger Mr. his son and successor in business, inclosing his father's letter making the offer, and stating in brief the services rendered; and being aware that he, the younger Mr. Lookwood, knew nothing of my tarning over the business with his father's knowledge and consent to other counsel, and his father's letter showing that the offer was made to me alone, I claimed to him that the services were rendered by me. I made the cleim in this manner without due reflection, though in fact the services were rendered by my friends at my request and my procurement, and I was morally responsible for their compensation. I used the same language to Mr. Legrand Lockwood on that subject. The last letter I received from him informed me that one Mr. Colgate denied that any services were rendered at Washington except by himself, and that the matter was before a committee, with a privilege to myself to be present and context the matter with Mr. Colgate. Not wishing for myself and friends to have a question of veracity with Mr. Colgate on this or any subject, I instructed Mr. Lockwood to withdraw the claim, intending to advise my friends to enforce it in another form. I will here state that I was not in Washington last Winter, nor have I been in the city for more than three years until last week. I will further state that in my letter to Mr. Lockwood I alluded to Senator Shermas and Gen. Garfield, because in my instructions to my friends in Washington to whom I gave the business I named those gentlemen as the persons in whose custedy the papers might be found that would show the points made and the arguments used by the Revenue Department; and I assert, with perfect confidence in its truth, that I never spoke a word or wrote a letter or an argument, or caused one to be written to Senator Sherman of Gen. Garfield one that matter or any other that had or might come before them in their legislative expacity. Gen. Garfield on that matter or any other that had or might come before them in their legislative capacity. It has been a principle with me ever since John Sherman has been in public life never to solicit his vote or influence on any matter of legislative action. I am a triend and admirer of Gen. Garfield, and for the same reason I have not and would not approach him on such subjects. I will further state that not a dollar was ever paid by the counsel in whose hands I placed the business or to me for their use, as was promised, and if any is ever realized it will go to them and not to me.

The Committee adjourned.

snyder by name, was recently nearly killed by reason of the affectionate tidelity of his dog. Mr. Snyder, proof the affectionate idelity of his dog. Mr. Snyder, have trated by the severe cold, fell in the snow. The watch-man discovered his predicament and would fain have rescued him, but the noble animal was on the alert and would not allow any one to approach the prostrate form of his master. Finally a party of laborers came along and persuaded the dog by the use of clubs to intensit his watchfulness, so the old gentleman was picked up just in time to save his life, though he was exceedingly frost-butten. How he feels toward the dog we are not programed.